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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, LE V	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/939,899	O'ROURKE, KEVIN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Le Nguyen	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 September 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to an amendment filed 9/14/04.

2. Claims 1-24 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 10, 13, 18 and 19 are independent claims; claims 1-3, 5-7, 9-13 and 15-20 have been amended; and, claims 22-24 have been added. This action is made Final.

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 6 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 6 recites the limitation "said image icon" in line 5 of page 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 23 recites the limitation "storage of said particular patient record information in said portable processing device". By "storage of said particular patient record information in said portable processing device", it seems applicant meant, and which examiner will interpret to mean, storing data in a storage device such as a hard drive or RAM of the portable processing device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. Claims 1-2, 5, 7-9, 13-14, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Evans.

As per claim 1, Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information (Abstract) comprising the activities of:

receiving user identification information for use in authorizing user operation of the portable processing device (col. 15, lines 21-32);

initiating display of an image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients (col. 5, lines 56-66);

acquiring data representing a patient record content index, the content index representative acquired data being dynamically derived, by processing information comprising an existing particular patient record, in response to a user command from the portable processing device to access the particular patient record (fig. 8; col. 7, lines 28-34);

initiating display of a patient record content index image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of items of patient record information image using the acquired data in response to user selection of a link to one of the plurality of individual patients (figs. 5-8 and 19-22; col. 9, lines 7-14); and

initiating display of an image including information comprising a portion of a patient record in response to user selection of a link to one of the plurality of items of

patient record information (figs. 8 and 12; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 13, lines 20-30).

As per claim 2, Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information wherein the processing of the information comprising the existing particular patient record is performed by one of, (a) an application located in a remote device and (b) an application in the portable processing device (Abstract; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 4, line 64 through col. 5, line 8; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 13, lines 20-30).

As per claim 5, Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of initiating display of an image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of lists of patients, and wherein the step of initiating display of an image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients is performed in response to user selection one of the plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of lists of patients (figs. 5-8 and 19-22; col. 5, line 56 through col. 6, line 54).

As per claims 7 and 8, Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of maintaining a row element stationary upon horizontally scrolling an image screen display including other elements of the row and wherein the stationary row element is the first data element of the row (fig. 19; *element 182*).

As per claim 9, Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of maintaining a column element stationary upon vertically scrolling an image screen display including other elements of the column (fig. 20; *depicted are vertical scroll bars having scroll arrows and sliding scroll box wherein scroll arrows inherently maintains a column element stationary upon vertically scrolling an image screen display including other elements of the column for moving line by line*).

As per claims 13 and 14, Evans teaches a method for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information (Abstract) comprising the activities of receiving user identification information for use in authorizing user operation of the portable processing device (col. 15, lines 22-32), initiating display of a patient record content index image using data derived, by dynamically processing information comprising an existing patient record, in response to a user command from said portable processing device to access the particular patient record, the content index image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of items of patient record information (figs. 5-8, 12 and 19-22; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 5, lines 56-66; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 9, lines 7-14; col. 13, lines 20-30), initiating display of an image including a recorded patient medical parameter value and an associated medical parameter label comprising an item of patient record information in response to user selection of a link to one of the plurality of items of patient record information in the content index image (fig. 7; col. 7, lines 52-64; *parameter value under "WITHIN RANGE" column and an associated medical parameter label of the type "blood test*

result" are displayed upon selection of button(s) 159/187 within content index image window(s) 150/180) and initiating display of at least one of (a) a reference range for the medical parameter (fig. 7) and (b) a unit of measure for the medical parameter (fig. 7; *"UNITS" in MG/DL"*) in response to user selection of the medical parameter label (fig. 7; col. 7, lines 6-19; *user select medical parameter label such as "blood test results"*) and wherein the reference range comprises a normal value range for the medical parameter (fig. 7; col. 8, lines 5-8; col. 11, lines 19-22; *"REFERENCE" normal range such as "70-" for "GLUCOSE"*).

As per claim 16, Evans teaches a method for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information (Abstract) including the activity of initiating display of an image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients (col. 5, lines 56-66), initiating display of a patient record content index image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of items of patient record information in response to user selection of a link to one of the plurality of individual patients (figs. 5-8 and 19-22; col. 9, lines 7-14).

Claim 18 is similar in scope to claim 1 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. Claims 3-4, 10, 11, 17, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans in view of de la Huerga et al. ("Huerga").

As per claim 3, although Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information wherein the processing of the information comprising the existing particular patient record includes the activity of deriving content index information from patient record information (col. 15, lines 22-32), Evans does not explicitly disclose deriving content index information from patient record information by parsing patient record information ancillary data to identify distinct patient record information sections. Huerga teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the step of deriving patient record information by parsing patient record information ancillary data to identify distinct patient record information sections (col. 17, lines 13-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Huerga's deriving content index information from patient record information by parsing patient record information ancillary data to identify distinct patient record information sections to Evans' deriving content index information from patient record information in order to provide users with an implementation preference of breaking data into smaller chunks so that an application can act on the information.

As per claim 4, although Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information wherein the ancillary data comprises at least one of, (a) header data of the acquired patient record information, (b) descriptive data in a data field of the acquired

patient record information, and (d) text data derived by parsing content of the acquired patient record information (Huerga: col. 3, line 44 through col. 45, line 16).

Claim 10 is similar in scope to claim 3 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 11, the modified Evans teaches a user interface method for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information wherein the user command from the portable processing device to access the particular patient record comprises user selection of a link to a particular patient (Abstract; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 9, lines 9-14; col. 13, lines 20-30; col. 15, lines 22-32).

As per claim 17, although Evans teaches a method for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information wherein the processing of the information comprising the existing patient record includes the activity of initiating generation of the patient record content index image by deriving content information from patient record information (fig. 8; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 15, lines 22-32), Evans does not explicitly disclose including the step of initiating generation of the patient record content index image by deriving content information from ancillary data associated with acquired patient record information. Huerga teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the step of initiating generation of the patient record content index image by deriving content information from ancillary data associated with acquired patient record information (col. 17, lines 13-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Huerga's deriving content

index information from patient record information by deriving content information from ancillary data associated with acquired patient record information to Evans' deriving content index information from patient record information in order to provide users with an implementation preference.

Claim 19 is similar in scope to claim 3 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 21 is similar in scope to claim 4 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

8. Claims 6 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans in view of Myers et al. ("Myers").

As per claim 6, although Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of initiating display of the patient record content index image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of items of patient record information and an image icon for display in a plurality of images, the image icon supporting at least one of, (a) initiating display of the image including links to a plurality of lists of patients, (b) initiating display of the image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients, (c) initiating display of the patient record content index image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of items of patient record information and (d) initiating display of medical record information for a next patient (figs. 5-8, 12 and 19-22; col. 5, line 56 through col. 6, line 54; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 13, lines 20-30; *user selection in an icon-based interface*

of an image icon such as a patient name in a plurality of images, which includes initiating display of the patient record content index image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of items of patient record information), Evans does not explicitly disclose the initiating display of the patient record content index image to include a plurality of image icons in a plurality of images, the image icon supporting at least one of, (a) initiating display of the image including links to a plurality of lists of patients, (b) initiating display of the image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients, (c) initiating display of medical record information for a next patient. Myers teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of initiating display of the patient record content index image to include a plurality of image icons in a plurality of images, the image icon supporting at least one of, (a) initiating display of the image including links to a plurality of lists of patients, (b) initiating display of the image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients, (c) initiating display of medical record information for a next patient (figs. 2(a-b), *elements 32 as well as 31 and 34-41 and respective portions of the specification*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Myers' teaching of initiating display of the patient record content index image to include a plurality of image icons in a plurality of images, the image icon supporting at least one of, (a) initiating display of the image including links to a plurality of lists of patients, (b) initiating display of the image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients, (c)

initiating display of medical record information for a next patient to Evans' teaching of initiating display of the patient record content index image to include a plurality of image icons in a plurality of images, the image icon supporting at least one of, (a) initiating display of the image including links to a plurality of lists of patients, (b) initiating display of the image including a plurality of links to a corresponding plurality of individual patients, (c) initiating display of medical record information for a next patient so that users may select another patient record from any window and save browsing time.

As per claim 22, although Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of acquiring data representing the portion of the patient record in response to user selection of the link (fig. 8; col. 7, lines 28-34), Evans does not explicitly disclose offline access to the patient medical record information. Myers teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of offline access to the patient medical record information (col. 3, lines 55-67; col. 9, lines 17-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to include Myers' teaching of an offline access to the patient medical record information to Evans' teaching of online access to the patient medical record information in order to provide users with a backup system.

9. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans in view of de la Huerga et al. ("Huerga") as applied to claim 10, and further in view of in view of Myers et al. ("Myers").

As per claim 12, although the modified Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of acquiring data representing an item of the patient medical record information in response to user selection of a link of the plurality of links (Evans: Abstract; figs. 5 and 8; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 9, lines 9-14; col. 13, lines 20-30; col. 15, lines 22-32) wherein the item of the patient medical record information is available for access on the portable processing device (Abstract; col. 12, lines 61-63) and initiating display of an image including information comprising an item of patient medical information in response to user selection of a link to one of the plurality of items of patient medical record information (figs. 5-8, 12 and 19-22; col. 5, line 56 through col. 6, line 54; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 13, lines 20-30), the modified Evans does not explicitly disclose offline access to the patient medical record information. Myers teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information including the activity of offline access to the patient medical record information (col. 3, lines 55-67; col. 9, lines 17-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to include Myers' teaching of an offline access to the patient medical record information to the modified Evans' teaching of online access to the patient medical record information in order to provide users with a backup system.

10. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans in view of Bessette.

As per claim 15, although Evans teaches a method for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information comprising a medical parameter label, URL links to patient record information (fig. 12; col. 8, lines 5-8; col. 11, lines 19-22; col. 9, lines 7-14; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 13, lines 20-30) and display of at least one of (a) a reference range for the medical parameter and (b) a unit of measure for the medical parameter in response to user selection of the medical parameter label and wherein the reference range comprises a normal value range for the medical parameter (col. 8, lines 5-8; col. 11, lines 19-22), Evans does not explicitly disclose a medical parameter label being a URL link. Bessette teaches a method for use by a processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information comprising a medical parameter label being a URL link (col. 12, lines 18-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Bessette's medical parameter label being a URL link to Evans' medical parameter label and URL links to patient record information so that remote users may access medical information such as medical parameter labels, using a web browser.

The combined teaching of Evans and Bessette still does not explicitly disclose the URL link to be stored in the portable processing device. Official Notice is taken that storing URL links on a portable processing device such as the ubiquitous use of bookmarking favorite links on a laptop is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include a URL link to be stored in the portable processing device to Evans and Bessette's teachings of the usage of URL links on a portable processing device so that users may quickly revisit a link.

11. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans in view of de la Huerga et al. ("Huerga") as applied to claim 19, and further in view of Bessette.

As per claim 20, although the modified Evans teaches a processing system supporting remote operation of a plurality of portable processing devices used for accessing and navigating patient record information wherein the communicated patient record information includes a medical parameter and including the activity of communicating to the portable processing device at least one of, (a) reference range for a medical parameter and (b) a unit of measure for the medical parameter (col. 8, lines 5-8; col. 11, lines 19-22) and URL links to patient record information (fig. 12; col. 8, lines 5-8; col. 11, lines 19-22; col. 9, lines 7-14; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 13, lines 20-30), Evans does not explicitly disclose a medical parameter label being a URL link. Bessette teaches a method for use by a processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information comprising a medical parameter label being a URL link (col. 12, lines 18-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Bessette's medical parameter label being a URL link to Evans' medical parameter label and URL links to patient record information so that remote users may access medical information such as medical parameter labels, using a web browser.

12. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans.

As per claim 23, although Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information comprising the activity of processing information of an existing particular

patient record and acquiring data representing the plurality of links to the corresponding plurality of items of patient record information in response to download of particular patient record information to the portable processing device and storing the information in the portable processing device (fig. 8; col. 7, lines 28-34; *information is transferred from a remote computer to the requesting computer by means of a LAN/WAN connection wherein storing such as in cache memory is inherent since users are able to view the information*), Evans does not explicitly disclose alternative storage for storing information in the portable processing device (such as in a hard drive of the portable processing device). Official Notice is taken that storing information in a portable processing device, e.g. in the hard drive, is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to include alternative storage for storing information in the portable processing device to Evans' teaching of storing information in the portable processing device in order to provide users with a backup system.

13. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans.

As per claim 24, although Evans teaches a method for providing a user interface for use by a portable processing device for accessing and navigating patient record information comprising the activity of acquiring data representing the plurality of links to the corresponding plurality of items of patient record information (Abstract; figs. 5 and 8; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 9, lines 9-14; col. 13, lines 20-30; col. 15, lines 22-32), Evans does not explicitly disclose the URL link to be stored in the portable processing device. Official Notice is taken that storing URL links on a portable processing device such as the ubiquitous use of bookmarking favorite links on a laptop

is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include a URL link to be stored in the portable processing device to Evans and Bessette's teachings of the usage of URL links on a portable processing device so that users may quickly revisit a link.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, except for the following:

Applicant argued the following:

(a) The Evans system does not show (or suggest) acquiring data representing a patient record content index" that is "dynamically derived by processing information comprising an existing particular patient record, in response to a user command from said portable processing device to access said particular patient record".

(b) De la Huerga does not teach a system involving "deriving content index information from patient record information by parsing patient record information ancillary data to identify distinct patient record information sections".

(c) There is no reason to combine Evans and Huerga.

(d) Evans with De la Huerga does not show (or suggest) the feature combination of claim 11 in which "said user command from said portable processing device to access said particular patient record comprises user selection of a link to a particular patient".

(e) Evans in combination with Bessette does not show or suggest "said medical parameter label is a URL link stored in said portable processing device and said at least one of, (a) a reference range for said medical parameter and (b) a unit of measure for said medical parameter is acquired and displayed using said medical parameter label URL".

(f) Evans nor Bessette with De la Huerga show or suggest "communicating to said portable processing device at least one of (a) a reference range for said medical parameter and (b) a unit of measure for said medical parameter in response to receiving a message addressed to a URL associated with a medical parameter label".

The examiner disagrees for the following reasons:

Per (a), Evans does teach acquiring data representing a patient record content index" that is "dynamically derived by processing information comprising an existing particular patient record, in response to a user command from said portable processing device to access said particular patient record" (Abstract; figs. 5 and 8; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 9, lines 9-14; col. 13, lines 20-30; col. 15, lines 22-32; *patient record content index is displayed in windows 150 and 180 as items in a list 182 of folder "Progress Notes" 155/184 wherein data are downloaded and viewed upon selection of a link via a browser*).

Per (b), in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed.

Cir. 1986). Evans teaches deriving content index information from patient record information (fig. 8; col. 7, lines 28-34). The teaching extracted from Huerga is for the feature of parsing patient record information ancillary data to identify distinct patient record information sections (col. 17, lines 13-15).

Per (c), in response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) *and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).* In this case, the motivation for the rejection is found in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, i.e. knowledge of parsing, the breaking of input into smaller chunks so that a program can act upon the information, is well known in the art and would have been an implementation preference.

Per (d), the modified Evans does teach the feature combination of claim 11 in which "said user command from said portable processing device to access said particular patient record comprises user selection of a link to a particular patient" (Evans: Abstract; figs. 5 and 8; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 7, lines 28-34; col. 9, lines 9-14; col. 13, lines 20-30; col. 15, lines 22-32; *patient record content index is displayed in*

windows 150 and 180 as items in a list 182 of folder "Progress Notes" 155/184 wherein data are downloaded and viewed upon selection of a link via a browser).

Per (e), the modified Evans teaches does teach said medical parameter label is a URL link stored in said portable processing device and said at least one of, (a) a reference range for said medical parameter and (b) a unit of measure for said medical parameter is acquired and displayed using said medical parameter label URL (Evans: fig. 12; col. 8, lines 5-8; col. 11, lines 19-22; col. 9, lines 7-14; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 13, lines 20-30; Bessette: col. 12, lines 18-66).

Per (f), the modified Evans does teach communicating to the portable processing device *at least one of* (a) a reference range for said medical parameter and (b) a unit of measure for said medical parameter in response to receiving a message addressed to a URL associated with a medical parameter label (Evans: Abstract; fig. 7; col. 2, lines 34-38; col. 7, lines 52-64; col. 9, lines 9-14; col. 13, lines 20-30; col. 15, lines 22-32; *in a method for providing a GUI for accessing and navigating patient record information over the World Wide Web wherein all information accessing are in the form of a URL address, the portable device displays a reference range for a medical parameter, e.g. for "URIC ACID" a reference range of "2.5-6." is given*).

Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Moshfeghi (US 6,476,833) teach a method and apparatus for controlling browser functionality in the context of an application.

Ohmori et al. (US 6,678,297 B1) teach a medical image filing system.

Ross, Jr. et al. (US 5,823,948) teach a medical records, documentation, tracking and order entry system.

Simborg et al. (US 5,950,168) teach a collapsible flowsheet for displaying patient information in an electronic medical record.

Bertram et al. (US) 5,880,724 teach a mobile client programmed for importation of data into title display.

Holzman et al. (US 6,208,344 B1) teach a system and process for manipulating and viewing hierarchical iconic containers.

Buchanan et al. (US 5,267,155) teach an apparatus and method for computer-assisted document generation.

Lavin et al. (US 5,772,585) teach a system and method for managing patient medical records.

Whalen et al. (US 5,327,341) teach a computerized file maintenance system for managing medical records including narrative reports.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP §

706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquires

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Lê Nguyen whose telephone number is **(571) 272-4068**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached on (703) 308-0640.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

(703) 872-9306 [Official Communication]

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

LVN
Patent Examiner
February 2, 2005

Kristine Kincaid
KRISTINE KINCAID
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